





Developing an NPS Project for Request for Application

Virginia's 319(h) Program

Lauren Linville

Office of Watershed and Local Government Assistance Programs

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

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Thank you for joining us for today's webinar: Developing an NPS Project for Request for Application. As you may know, NPS= non-point source. DEQ has a few programs that fund NPS pollution reduction/mitigation, such as the Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund and the Water Quality Improvement Fund. Although for the purposes of this webinar, we're focused on NPS funding DEQ receives from the EPA as provided for in Section 319(h) of the Clean Water Act. You may see 319/NPS used interchangeably throughout.

I'll share more about NPS funding in a few slides. But generally speaking, NPS funding is available from DEQ annually. It's meant to address non-point sources of water pollution, which in Virginia have historically been nutrient runoff, bacteria (animal and human), sediment, and pollutants from non-permitted mining and forestry operations. DEQ looks for partners to help implement projects (what we're calling NPS Projects) that will address these sources of pollution. I'm going to assume that by joining today's webinar, you'd be interested in becoming one of our partners for NPS funding. Presently, DEQ does not have an open RFA for funding, but we anticipate having one out very shortly. And so to that end...

Goal:
Share things to consider/steps to take
before an RFA is out

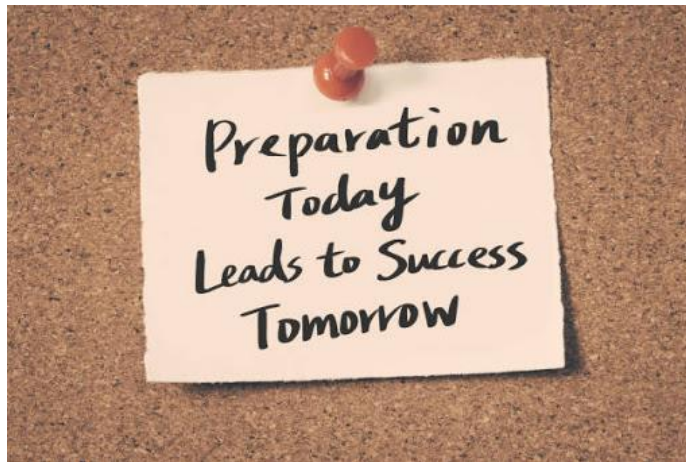
- Will not provide application advice or guidance
- Projects ≠ Applications

We're hosting today's webinar to give prospective partners (and even current partners) an idea of how they may choose to use this time before the RFA comes out. There will be a lot of information presented today. We don't intend for you to sink in hours and hours of time researching and planning right now; however, at the very least our goal is to get you thinking about how to put together a really successful NPS Project.

Because we don't have an active RFA out now, this webinar won't cover application advice or guidance, such as how to apply for funding, deadlines, or application materials.

I'm making a distinction between "application" and "project". This webinar isn't about an application that'll get funded. It's about projects that can be successful. We know that the more you can think through your project now, the easier it will be to put together a strong application.

Our experience + your planning = stronger projects



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A little bit about the voice behind the slides. I'm Lauren Linville, I've been with DEQ since late 2018 helping coordinate NPS funding. While my name and face are relatively new to DEQ's NPS/319 programs, I do have extensive experience in running competitive grant processes. But more importantly, I'm the mouthpiece of over 30+ years of collective DEQ experience in NPS projects. And today, we want to use our experience to help you plan for stronger projects, because we know that:

Stronger projects = easier to run and oversee

Stronger projects = more successful (water quality improvements!)

More successful = higher likelihood of repeat projects and tangible successes in your watershed

Outline

- NPS Funding 101
- Checklists for Project Types
- What are Strong Projects?
- What Can't a Project Be?
- Strong Budgets for Strong Projects
- Resources

NPS Funding 101 – the 5 Ws of 319(h) funding

Checklists for Project Types – what's needed for projects with Ag, Septic, Urban, Pet Waste, and WQM

What are Strong Projects – the common denominators across all projects that perform well

What can't a Project Be – the most common things people want to fund with 319(h) but can't

Budgeting – realistic budgeting examples and match sources

Resources – finding information and people available as you build a project

NPS Funding 101

- Must have approved IP
 - Look for IPs [here](#)
 - Look for IP boundaries [here](#)
- On-the-ground implementation
- Reimbursement only
- Average project length: 2-3 years
- Average awards: \$200-\$300K
- Average match: 30% of grant funding



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Funding for NPS/319(h) comes from the EPA to DEQ. The purpose of the funding is to address NPS pollution, which are identified in Implementation Plans (IPs) that EPA has approved. Work must occur under an approved IP and within an approved IP area.

Funding must be used for on-the-ground implementation with the expectation that the bulk of a project will be implementing BMPs. Why? Because BMPs installed are the surest way to improve water quality. Common implementation for NPS Projects has been through:

- agricultural BMPs, like stream exclusion and riparian/forested buffers
- septic BMPs to fix or replacing failing septic systems
- urban BMPs, like bioretention and permeable pavement
- pet waste BMPs, like residential-size composters and pet waste stations

Standards for project funding you can expect:

Reimbursement basis for payments. Partners must be able to pay project expenditures and then request reimbursement through DEQ.

Project length and awards are based on realistic project expectations that help DEQ ensure it can meet its commitment to EPA within a five year period (the typical expiration date of 319(h) funding from EPA).

Match funding: has shifted over the years, but been 30% for the last 2-3 years. Can be more if grantee is able to provide more. Can be less if project is located within a fiscally stressed area.

Details of the last three (project length, average award, and match requirements) will be confirmed in the RFA.

Agricultural BMP Project Checklist

- ☑ Partners with Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) (if not already a SWCD)
- ☑ Access to DCR's Tracking System
- ☑ Uses BMP Specifications from [Virginia Agricultural Cost-Share Manual](#) (VACS) and/or [NPS BMP Specifications](#)
- ☑ Has process for identifying and recruiting participants
- ☑ Plans for how funding will complement or work with any VACS funding available

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SWCD's are the state's foremost experts in Agricultural (Ag) BMP implementation through their administration of DCR's Virginia Agricultural Cost-Share program, which goes by the acronym V-A-C-S or "VACS". SWCDs the access point for DCR's Tracking System, which NPS requires for tracking Ag BMPs (among others) so another reason why they're necessary partners.

Cost-share for implementing Ag BMPs must use specifications for those BMPs that are in the VACS manual or the NPS Specifications

Know how you will ID and recruit producers to implement Ag BMPs – consider contingency plans if outreach strategies don't pan out as anticipated (most don't)

Plans for how you'll coordinate available funding for producers to maximize their participation/implementation

Agricultural BMP Project Checklist Continued

- ☑ Uses Cost-share Contract (via DCR Tracking and DEQ's BMP Contract)
- ☑ Follows Bid Procedures in [VACS Manual](#)
- ☑ Obtains Engineering Job Approval Authority (see section 5.3 of [NPS BMP Manual](#))
- ☑ Apply Conservation Plan Requirements and Biosecurity Considerations (see [VACS Manual](#) for both)
- ☑ **Can issue 1099-G for cost-share greater than \$600**

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All homeowners receiving cost-share funding need to sign a BMP Contract. Accessible via DCR's Tracking System and the BMP Contract in the BMP Manual.

Multiple bids are required for the work (competitive process) and grantees must ensure applicants follow and document the bid procedures outlined in the VACS Manual.

Approval for Ag project designs must come from someone with a DCR-issued EJAA...whether that's someone on the grantee's staff, a partner's staff, through jointly-funded with VACS or USDA/NRCS since the approvals for that funding will ensure proper EJAA, or contract with a PE.

NPS has requirements for conservation plans and biosecurity considerations for all Ag BMPs in NPS implementation areas. More about those special considerations is in the VACS Manual.

Org must be able and willing to issue 1099-G tax forms for cost-share it administers over \$600.

Septic BMP Project Checklist

- ☑ Partners with local/county health dept.
- ☑ Access to DCR's Tracking System or DEQ's BMP Warehouse
- ☑ Uses [BMP Specifications](#) and Residential Septic Guidelines from [NPS BMP Manual](#)
- ☑ Has process for identifying and recruiting participants
- ☑ Uses BMP Contract (via DCR Tracking and DEQ's BMP Contract)

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The local/county health departments issue permits for septic work. They have staff who are experts and are critical resources. Can also be the source of referrals to cost-share programs.

To track BMP implementation, will need to have access to DCR's Tracking System or DEQ's BMP Warehouse. If using DCR's Tracking System, you'll need a partnership with a SWCD to access the Tracking System...assuming your organization is not already a SWCD. Any partner can access DEQ's BMP Warehouse as long as they have a log-in. To upload BMPs to the warehouse they'll use a template provided by the BMP Warehouse.

Cost-share for implementing septic BMPs must use specifications and guidelines for those BMPs that are in the NPS Specifications

Know how you will ID and recruit producers to implement BMPs – consider contingency plans if outreach strategies don't pan out as anticipated (most don't). Septic needs high volume of participation/contact (compared to Ag/urban BMPs) to be successful so consider that in outreach planning.

Must use BMP Contract from DEQ as it includes conditions required for federal funding

Septic BMP Project Checklist Continued

- ☒ Follows Bid Procedures (see section 4.6 of [NPS BMP Manual](#))
- ☒ Develops Guidelines (within 30 days of contract start & annually. Template can be found in the [NPS BMP Manual](#))
- ☒ Can issue a 1099-M tax form to participants receiving more than \$600 in cost-share payments
- ☒ Familiarity with or knowledge of [septic service providers](#) in your project area

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Like Ag, multiple bids are required for the work and grantees must ensure applicants follow and document the bid procedures outlined in the NPS BMP Manual

Develop Septic Guidelines for cost-share:

- Eligibility: income requirements, cost-share rates and fiscal stress index, type of work covered, key restrictions, special situations (trusts and estates, multiple systems, etc.)
- Application and Review: how applicants can apply, how applications are reviewed
- Administrative Procedures: specifications, permits/inspections/sign-off, variances, processes to address change in need, emergency situation handling, practice failures, proper licensure.

Org must be able and willing to issue 1099-M tax forms for over \$600 in cost-share payments to homeowners

And if you're considering managing a septic program, one very small thing you could do now to avoid headache down the road is to know who the septic service providers are in your area. There are parts of the state that don't have licensed contractors to do some of the septic BMPs offered for cost share. This could be a major roadblock to implementation. The link here will take you to a VDH page with a map of septic haulers, installers, operators, OSEs, PE, etc. across the state.

Pet Waste BMP Project Checklist

- ☑ Uses BMP Specifications from [NPS BMP Specifications](#)
- ☑ Needs to be able to supply landowners with Landowner and Operations and Maintenance Agreements
- ☑ Access to DEQ's BMP Warehouse

Cost-share for implementing septic BMPs must use DEQ specifications for those practices.

There is no standard issue contract like there is for Ag and Septic BMPs, although DEQ can advise on what should be included in Landowner and Operation and Maintenance Agreements.

Pet Waste BMPs are only reported and tracked through DEQ's BMP Warehouse, which just requires a log-in and upload via a template.

Urban BMP Project Checklist

- ☑ Partners with local government staff and appropriate stormwater professionals
- ☑ Has process for identifying and recruiting participants
- ☑ Uses BMP Specifications
 - [DEQ's Stormwater Handbook](#)
 - [DEQ & VA Tech's Stormwater BMP Clearinghouse](#)
 - [VCAP BMP Manual](#) and/or
 - [VA Stream Restoration and Stabilization BMP Guide](#)

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Need to partner for technical expertise for design and design approval. Also may need to involve local government for permitting if necessary. A government agency issuing a permit may not necessarily be a partner in all projects, but it does make sense to investigate the permitting process and build that process into your timeline for the project.

Know how you will ID and recruit producers to implement BMPs – consider contingency plans if outreach strategies don't pan out as anticipated (most don't).

Cost-share for implementing septic BMPs must use specifications in any one of these four specification documents/manuals. Will need to ID which your BMPs will use.

Urban BMP Project Checklist Continued

- ☒ Needs to be able to supply landowners with Landowner and Operations and Maintenance Agreements
- ☒ Provides design
- ☒ Certification/documentation that BMPs won't "count" towards NPDES/VPDES permit requirements
- ☒ Access to DEQ's BMP Warehouse

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There is no standard issue contract like there is for Ag and Septic BMPs, although DEQ can advise on what should be included in Landowner and Operation and Maintenance Agreements.

NPS will need a copy of the final design approved for the project file.

319(h) absolutely can't be used to meet permit requirements. Urban projects should be going "above and beyond" what is required in those permits.

Need to have access to DEQ's BMP Warehouse.

WQM Project Checklist

- ☑ Aligns monitoring plan in the IP
- ☑ Ability to enter data into the [EPA's Water Quality Exchange \(WQX/WQX Web\)](#) database or the Chesapeake Monitoring Cooperative, which links to EPA's WQX/WQX Web database
- ☑ An existing DEQ-approved QAPP or time included to develop one
- ☑ Certification that WQM activity is not for research and BMP efficiency

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Water Quality Monitoring (WQM) activity must be called for the IP, which must call for same type of monitoring, especially if the IP includes details for monitoring such as parameters, sites, and samples collected per year.

Data will need to be uploaded to EPA's database (either directly or through the Chesapeake Monitoring Cooperative, which links to EPA's database. Be sure to include time and training to ensure staff can do that within the grant period.

A Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) is necessary. Time to develop one or confirming that the one you have is already approved by DEQ.

WQM is not intended to be used for research or BMP efficiency. Which then begs the question...what CAN it be used for? Two good examples are:

1. Documenting progress in achieve water quality milestones in the IP
2. Identifying areas in the IP where pollutants of concern concentrations or loadings are the highest, which could assist in outreach and targeting of BMP implementation

What are Strong Projects?

Tie directly to IP goals and water quality improvements

- BMPs
- Targeting
- Outreach & education
- Partnerships

Table ES-3. Agricultural BMPs to be included during Phase 1 (Years 1-10) in Chuckatuck Creek and Brewers Creek

Phase 1 (Years 1-10)	Units	Practice
86	Acres	Woodland Buffer Filter Area (FR-3)
6	System	Livestock Exclusion (LE-1T, SL-6T)
17	System	Small Acreage Grazing System (SL-6AT)
3,225	Acres	Small Grain Cover Crop (SL-8B) (VACS Funding)
325	Acres	Pasture Management (Livestock/horse) (SL-10T)
70	Acres	Grass Filter Strip (WQ-1)
14	Acres	Sediment Retention, Erosion, or Water Control Structures (WP-1)

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BMPs: Connect the number of BMPs your project proposes to implement to the amount specified in the IP and the Phase of the IP (note table from Chuckatuck and Brewers Creek IP).

Targeting: IPs that contain multiple watersheds generally have targeting approaches outlined in the IP. One way to tell if there are sub-watersheds that should be targeted is by looking at the modeling, which can indicate specific areas that would have the biggest water quality benefit.

Outreach and education: The most important thing when it comes to education and outreach in a NPS project is that those activities are done in support of an IP goal. For instance, the Chuckatuck and Brewers Creek IP specifically calls for a boater education program to notify that community of a local boat pump out program, which can be executed to meet a Phase I or Phase II goal of the IP's Education Programs section. You'd want to be specific in your application about which Phase goal you're meeting if you do this activity. Also note: K-12 audiences for education and outreach is generally not acceptable unless there is a clear connection between that education activity and an IP goal and BMP implementation.

Partnerships: Chuckatuck and Brewers IP calls for partnerships with homeowners associations in reference to pet waste activities. Also has extensive list of stakeholders engaged for the IP, which is a natural starting point. It's worth checking the meeting minutes attached to some IPs for a list of organizations who participated in the development of that IP. Those organizations would also be good candidates for partnerships.

What are Strong Projects? Continued

Employs Targeting Strategies – especially for very large IP areas

- Focus on 1 set of milestones and a few, effective BMPs
- Consider focusing on one source sector
- Develop projects as phases to build momentum and breadth naturally

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In the previous slide I mentioned targeting, but I'd like to elaborate on that because targeting can mean so much more than just geographic.

The reasons why targeting of resources is so important is because 319(h) funding is limited. In most cases it will take millions to achieve meet all IP goals. DEQ has chosen to spread 319(h) funding across many watersheds at once, meaning there's just not enough money to go around. This is why we implore partners to break the implementation of an IP into smaller, more manageable 'chunks' and then target 1-2 of those "chunks" at a time.

So what could a "chunk" of an IP to target look like?

The most obvious is a geographic area, especially in a very large IP area. You could target 1-2 sub-watersheds.

Another option is to focus on a set of milestones in the IP and concentrate on a few, most effective BMPs (e.g. focus on 2-3 versus all 10-20 listed).

Consider focusing only on one source sector that relates to the expertise of organization's and partnerships. If a source sector is selected where the applicant or major partner does not have experience (e.g. District interested in creating a septic program) we suggest creating a project component that starts small, with realistic goals and that can be built up gradually. Ask DEQ RO for contact information for successful projects addressing the source sectors of interest.

Consider approaching the development of an IP project in phases. We're talking about your work with that IP as phases, not the Phases in the IP. Perhaps first phase (first grant application) focuses in on one geographic area (e.g. 1-2 watersheds if the IP covers 5-6), establishes the program, develops the outreach materials and contacts, and then phase 2 (a second/third/fourth grant application) could expand into other watershed as the project expands.

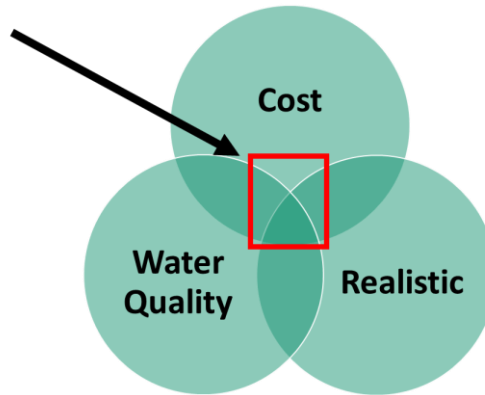
Perhaps Phase 1 (again, of your project, not the IP) is only addressing agricultural sector and education/outreach, phase 2 would continue Ag, but establish a septic program.

What are Strong Projects? Continued

Targeting is possible even if working in more than one IP area

Cost-effective and realistic

Justifiable – why this project?
why now?
why you?



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Multiple IP projects can still utilize targeting approaches to concentrate outcomes to show progress

- Select only one source sector and only 1-2 BMPs addressing that source

- Utilize the priority rankings within each IP for prioritizing fund distribution.

 - e.g. everyone in the 3 IP area could get funding, but Year 1 of the grant applicants from priority areas 1-2 in each IP area will get preference. Year 2 priority areas expand to include 1-4, etc.

 - Create a scoring process of applications that includes priority geographic areas within all the IP areas. Those applications would score more "points" than other applications. Applications are ranked periodically to make sure that funding is provided to the top BMP applications.

Costs for BMP implementation should be reasonable and justifiable in relation to the anticipated pollution reductions expected from their installation. IPs suggest a lot of activities, but not all have the same bang for your buck. You're aiming for the sweet spot between what will give the highest water quality improvements, for the lowest cost, and likely to actually work in the area you're targeting.

Lastly, some of our veteran partners may be thinking, "Hey, don't the years of NPS projects I've implemented in the past with DEQ funding make their project considered, 'strong'"? To some extent, yes. Successful past projects can be an indicator of future success, although we don't see it as a guarantee. 319(h) funding is awarded on a competitive basis so we're comparing the merits of projects against one another. What's the justification for this project? Why now? Why your organization and partners to do it? Especially consider your argument for this if your organization has received consistent funding for many years. Will your project deliver as much bang for the buck as DEQ investing in a sub-watershed with no previous implementation?

What Can Strong Projects Also Include?

Water Quality Monitoring

Design

Sub-grants

OPTIONAL

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Depending on your IP, watershed, communities, BMPs you're implementing, these may be useful to include in your project scope. You decide, but a project can't be 100% of any one of these or a combination of these. They must be accompanying BMP implementation.

Sub-grants can be made to partner organizations and is a good way to ensure you've got the most experienced/best fit partner for some project areas. It's a worthwhile to explore because it could make your project more successful.

What Can't a Project Be?

- To meet regulatory or legal requirements
- Install BMPs outside of an IP (location or type)
- Promotional materials

We've discussed in the Urban BMP Project checklist that BMPs can't be to meet a permit requirement, but this extends to all project activity.

All BMPs must be in the IP. That goes for the boundaries of the IP and for the types of BMPs listed in the IP.

Promotional materials, event sponsorships, etc. are types of non-allowable activities as well.

Strong Budgets for Strong Projects

- Research costs
- Don't lowball
- Use processes and procedures – staff time, mileage, etc.

DEQ's BMP Manual has the average project cost for septic practices. Ask around. Base your cost assumptions as much in reality as possible. Another option is to just use the maximum practice cost for each BMP. So if you anticipate 20 pump-outs at \$350 each, you'd budget \$7,000. Of course not all pumpouts will cost the maximum amount so you'll have more funds/BMP you could implement. Trick is being realistic and not leaving a lot of funding left on the grant because you've overestimated. Call up providers to get a sense of true costs. How much will the print shop actually charge for flyers? Brochures? How much will ad space cost?

Don't lowball: for example, budgeting \$175 per septic pump-out as it's very likely you'll have applicants needing more than 50% cost share. Also pad staff time needed to meet reporting requirements. Don't lowball your admin just because you want a very low TA percentage. We see some very low TA amounts and end up needing to shift funds 6 months into a contract because it wasn't realistic. Good to come in below limit for TA in case you do need to shift funds for more TA, but don't want to be really, really low.

Stronger projects don't have as much trouble with coming up with realistic budgets and sticking to them because their organizations have set processes in place that make tracking expenses and staff time easier. The most common is a system for tracking staff time and hours, but another lesser considered is how your organization tracks mileage for fleet vehicles when those vehicles are also used for other projects.

Strong Budgets for Strong Projects Continued

What does EPA require for project funding? (also applies to match)

- Necessary and reasonable
- Consistent with policies and procedures
- Consistent treatment
- Determined in accordance with general accepted accounting principles

Here's what EPA says about funding, whether its their funds or match funds:

Be necessary and reasonable for the performance of the project

Consistent with policies and procedures that apply uniformly to both federally-funded and other activities

Consistent treatment: don't mark something as direct and something else as indirect if the cost is incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances

Determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles

Non-federal sources of cash or in-kind contributions

Employee time, plus fringe

Strong Budgets for Strong Projects Continued

Real-life Match Examples

- Using vehicle mileage from a partner (VDH, UFWS)
- Using partner time + fringe
- Volunteer time
- VACS cost-share
- Homeowner/landowner portion of cost-share
- Other grant funding (e.g. – SERCAP)

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Here are some examples of match funding that some of our partners have used. A note on volunteer time, be sure to make the distinction between a volunteer's professional rate v. an acceptable rate for the volunteer activity. For instance, a volunteer whose profession is a lawyer, but is planting trees for your project shouldn't be charging their \$300/hr professional rate. On the other hand, if the lawyer volunteer is drawing up contracts pro bono, then using their professional rate for match would be acceptable.

If using VACS cost-share as a match source, your organization will need a letter from DCR authorizing VACS funding to be counted as match towards your project.

Remember, match can't be applied twice. So if your VDH partner is already using their time as match for other federal funding, it can't be used to count towards a 319(h) project's match.

Resources

- [Where to find IPs](#)
- [Where to find IP boundaries](#)
- NPS Coordinators
 - Blue Ridge Region: [James Moneymaker](#) – (540) 562-6738
 - Northern Region: [Dave Evans](#) – (703) 583-3835
 - Piedmont Region: [Ram Gupta](#) – (804) 698-4184
 - Southwest Region: [Stephanie Kreps](#) – (276) 676-4803
 - Tidewater Region: [Kristie Britt](#) – (757) 518-2153
 - Valley Region: [Sara Bottenfield](#) – (540) 574-7872

If I've made anything clear, I hope its that the IP is the KEY to developing a successful NPS project. You'll need to know where to find them and what the boundaries of them are. The first two bullets have that info.

We also have PEOPLE, who should be your second major resource. They can tell you past activity and help you access water quality data that you'll need to get a full picture of what's happening in the watershed. They're good sounding boards for ideas and so much more.

Resources Continued

- DCR's Conservation District Coordinators
- Manuals and Specifications
 - [VACS Manual](#)
 - [DEQ BMP Manual](#)
 - [DEQ BMP Specifications](#)
 - [DEQ's Stormwater Handbook](#)
 - [DEQ & VA Tech's Stormwater BMP Clearinghouse](#)
 - [VCAP BMP Manual](#) and/or
 - [VA Stream Restoration and Stabilization BMP Guide](#)

DCR's CDCs are resources for Ag projects.

Manuals – The NPS BMP Manual and Specifications are the 2021 versions. VACS is the 2020 version. Acknowledge that we're in between program years with the manuals at the moment (May 2020) so it's tricky.

Resources Continued

Sample questions for future application development

1. How does this project make progress towards meeting the IP goals?
2. What is the impairment of the IP area of this project?
3. Is there existing interest within the community to install BMPs? Provide examples.
4. What watersheds/sub-watersheds does this project target?
5. What is the rationale behind targeting these watersheds within the IP area?
6. What are characteristics of the local communities in the project area that may impact the success of and challenges in implementing the project?

These are good questions to have answers to at the ready. They cover the basics of the justification/pitch for your project. Already knowing the answers to these questions will make it easier to complete a grant application. This is just a sample of questions.

Resources Continued

DHCD-DEQ Funding Source Handout

Issue:	DHCD Funding Source:	DEQ Funding Source:
Excess stormwater/flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community Development Block Grant Funds (CDBG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Stormwater Local Assistance Fund (SLAF)Clean Water Revolving Loan319(h) TMDL Implementation Funds
Safe drinking water/ contaminated water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community Development Block Grant Funds (CDBG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Clean Water Revolving Loan
Wastewater treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community Development Block Grant Funds (CDBG)Self-help VirginiaConstruction ReadySW VA Regional Water/Wastewater FundsAppalachian Regional Commission (ARC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Clean Water Revolving Loan
Failing residential septic systems; straight pipes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Indoor Plumbing Rehabilitation (IPR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">319(h) TMDL Implementation FundsWater Quality Improvement Fund (WQIF)
Business District Revitalization (removal of blight and/or contaminated material)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community Development Block Grant Funds (CDBG)Industrial Revitalization Fund (IRF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Voluntary Remediation/Brownfield ProgramPetroleum Storage Tank Fund (VPSTF)

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Lastly, here's a screenshot of a useful handout my colleague Stephanie Kreps in the SW regional office put together of DHCD and DEQ funding sources available for common issues. This is another good source for potential match funding. This handout is available as a separate resource.

Questions?

